THE OLD PARK BOARD ACCUSED.

End of the Jury's Labors---It Recommends That Further Inquiry Be Made Into All City Departments---The Charges Against Supt. Byrnes Dismissed --- A Police Captain on the List.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which began an investigation of the New York City Police Department on Fanuary 7, finished its work, when it made a final report to Justice Ingraham and handed in its last batch of indictments. No presentment accompanied the final report, but the foreman of the jury stated that other departments of the city government ought to be investigated, in view of testimony which had been presented.

Four indictments were handed in and on those indictments appear the names of eight men. There was reason to believe that the indictments contained charges against the

In the first indictment, charges against George C. Clausen, Abraham B. Tappen and Nathan Straus, the former Park Commissioners, accusing them of the technical missioners, accusing them of the technical offence of misappropriating public money; in the second indictment, charges against Thomas J. Brady, the former Superintendent of Buildings, accusing him of receiving a piano as a bribe; in the third indictment, charges against Police Captain Killilea and a policeman who formerly was his ward man in the Thirty-second Precinct, accusing them of bribery; in the fourth indictment, charges against two other policeman accusing them of bribery.

men, accusing them of bribery.

The Grand Jury dismissed a charge which had been made against Police Superintendent Byrnes by Dr. Parkhurst's Society, based on the testimony of Dr. Newton Whitehead, whose testimony before the Lexow nittee showed that he was mixed up in many cases of malpractice.
Charges against former Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan and Detectives Jacob, McManus and Lang were also dismissed.

FATAL POWDER EXPLOSION.

Two Buildings Wrecked and Several Per sons Killed in New Orleans.

At half-past 2 o'clock a. m. an explosion of gunpowder occurred in a grocery belonging to Charles Salathe, corner of Ursuline and Decatur streets, New Orleans, La., completely demolishing the building and the neighbordemolishing the building and the neighboring saloon. known as the Fishermen's Exchange, and instantly killing five and seriously wounding eight persons. There were
several persons also missing. The killed are:
Charles Salathe, owner of the grocery; Mrs.
Charles Salathe, his wife; Charles Salathe,
Jr., his child; Felix Regand, barkeeper;
James Edwards, employed in the French
Market. Market.

Salathe's grocery and ship supply store was opposite the French Market. The exchange next door was the headquarters of the fishermen in Louisiana. Salathe always kept a small stock of powder on hand. It is thought from the effect of the explosion that he must have had a larger supply than was

supposed.
The explosion is thought to have been accidental, although Salathe's nephew attributes it to Italians, with whom his uncle, he says, was on bad terms. The market opposite was well filled when the explosion came. The next instant the two buildings fell in complete collapse. Then followed a few shrieks, and although other minor explosions followed and the ruins soon blazed up in flames, some of the lockers-on rushed into the ruins and began digging at the place whence the cries came. They soon succeeded in rescuing Lilly and Edward Salathe who, although precipitated from an upper story where they were sleeping, and buried deep under the debris, were alive and merely scratched. L. Boulet, who was boarding at the Fishermen's Exchange, was similarly rescued, and by noon the says, was on bad terms. The market oppo was similarly rescued, and by noon the bodies of five dead persons had been taken

KILLED IN RAILROAD WRECKS.

Four Lives Lost in an Ohio Accident, and Four in One in Illinois.

A railroad wreck took place at Whigville, Ohio, on the Bellaire, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railway. A coach on the westbound passenger train was derailed just before reaching a trestle which spans a small stream. The structure is built on a curve, and the coach, after running along the ties until almost across
it, dragged the engine from the rails, and the -it, dragged the engine rom the rais, and the trestle went down. The engineer and freman both remained at their posts. The former was instantly killed, and the latter injured seriously. The killed are: Engineer EH Lucas, of Zanesville, Ohio; Henry Brown, of Brownsville, and Mrs. Nathan Young and infant daughter, who were move-Zanesville from Summerfield. The fireman, Jesse Johns, unmarried, was seriously hurt. Nathan Young, husband of the woman who was killed, had his foot badly

Four tramps were killed and fourteen others badly injured in a freight wreck on the Chicago and Alton road near Alton, Ill. The was caused by a broken truck. It is said that seventy-five tramps were stealing ride on the train. When taken out four of them were dead and a number injured.

STANDS FOR HER RIGHTS.

France Demands a Plain Statement of England's Claims in the Upper Nile.

M. Hanotaux, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, spoke in the Senate at Paris concerning Sir Edward Grey's statement in the British House of Commons. The debate in the Commons as to the British and Egyptian sphere of influence in Africa, he said, had astonished him. France opposed decidedly the pretensions of the Royal Niger Company, which aimed to monopolize trade in a vast

region.
As to the Upper Nile region, France demanded that England state her claims explicitly. France would reserve her decision and liberty of action pending England's reply. It was advisable to abstain from imprudent statements. France would maintain her plain rights.

Price of Coke Advanced.

The H. C. Frick Company, of Pennsylvania which voluntarily advanced the wages of its coke workers, has advanced the selling price of coke in like proportion.

WOMEN WIN IN UTAH.

The Constitutional Convention Adopts Female Suffrage, 75 to 15.

The question of female suffrage was finally disposed of in the Utah Constitutional Convention at Salt Lake. By a vote of 52 to 42 the Convention refused to submit the matter in a separate article to voters, and the clause adopting suffrage as a part of the Constittution was adopted, 75 to 15. A mass meeting of Gentiles was held during the afternoon protesting against suffrage, and a resolution of disapproval was sent to the Convention.

Italy Offers to Mediate.

Italy has offered its good offices to bring about a settlement of the differences between Venezuela and France and Belgium growing out of the expulsion by the Crespo Govern-ment of the diplomatic representatives o these latter countries.

Planting Wheat in Dust.

Farmers throughout the great wheat belt of the Middle Northwest are planting that of the middle Notinees are planting that crop amid clouds of dust, due to the general drought of last fall, the light snowfall of the past winter, and the absence of spring rains. This state of things, which bodes ill for the coming crop, may well account for the ad-vancing tendency of prices.

A CRISIS IN SCANDINAVIA.

The Situation in Norway and Sweden Very

An open rupture of the relations between Norway and Sweden is imminent. In connection therewith it is reported in Berlin that should the two kingdoms resort to



KING OSCAR OF SWEDEN.

force. Emperor William would take up arms rather than permit the threatened interfer-ence of Russia. He is said to have prom-

ised King Oscar as much.
Russia's attitude to the conflict is in doubt, but as usual she is suspected of designs upon

Norway.

The estimates to the Storthing have been the estimates to the stortning have been published, and have caused much comment. They gave fresh impetus to the wild rumors of an impending war between Norway and Sweden. The estimates far exceed any previous sums required. The sum of \$1,000,000 is to be voted to construct include. to be voted to construct ironclads. In ad-dition, large credits were asked for the pur-chase of munitions of war and for the completion of the forts of Toneberg Harbor.

Norway and Sweden are matched, not The union of the kingdoms never was thorough, and of late years the ties which bind them have galled Norway. The apparent cause of the present dif-ferences, which threaten to bring on war, is Norway's demand for separate The real cause is an unconqueraconsuls. The real cause is an unconquera-ble desire for independence. Under the present system of government the foreign re-lations are controlled by a Swede. A Norwe-gian may hold any Cabinet office, except that of Foreign Minister. As Norway has extensive shipping interests she wants a share in the manage-ment of the Foreign Office and demands that a Norwegian consul be sent to every ment of the Foreign Olince and demands that a Norwegian consul be sent to every consular port. It was reported that King Oscar had virtually proposed to gratify these desires, but he has refused to submit to dictation by the Norwegian Radicals in regard to reorganizing the Council of State.

TWO BUILDINGS COLLAPSE.

Six Persons Killed in an Accident in Wheeling, W. Va.

A few minutes past 8 o'clock a. m. the two five-story buildings, 1220 and 1222 Main street, Wheeling, W. Va., occupied by T. T. Hutchisson & Co., wholesale hardware and saddlery dealers, and W. H. Chapman & Sand, wholesale painters' and builders' supplies, collapsed, burying ten men beneath the ruins. The debris took fire from a natural gas leak, and a dense cloud of smoke arising, the efforts of the rescuers were greatly impeded.

The dead are: Father F. H. Parke, Vicar-General of West Virginia Diocese and chaplain of Mt. Dechantel, the Cathand chaplain of Mt. Dechanter, the Calrolic seminary at Wheeling. Benjamin Pritchard, carriage builder, of Buckhannon, W. Va.; Robert Wincher, employe of Hutchisson & Co.; Eugene Birch, employe of Hutchisson & Co.; Michael Horan, employe of Hutchisson & Co.; Harry Cowl, Western Union messenger boy

messenger boy. The injured are: T. T. Hutchisson, member of the hardware house of Hutchisson & Co., two ribs broken and head cut; M. J. Ford, employe of Hutchisson & Co., slightly bruised and cut; O. E. Williams, carpenter, bruised and cut; O. E. Williams, carpenter, head cut and severely bruised about body;

G. W. Clifton, carpenter.

The cause of the collapse was the defective construction of the Hutchisson building. which was condemned two years ago. At the hour mentioned the employes in Hutchisson's heard an ominous cracking, and without fur-ther warning the alley wall fell, carrying with it the entire structures of both build ings. Only the rear wall remained standing. A general alarm brought the Fire Depart ment to the scene. Blinded and suffocated by the dense smoke, the firemen worked herocially, and in about two hours the first victim was rescued. He was M. J. Ford, who was comparatively uninjured. He was lying directly across Benjamin Pritchard, who was dead. A medical examination showed that he had been killed by being crushed about the chest. No more bodie were found until 6.30 o'clock p. m., when the body of Father Parke was taken out of the

The fire gained so that the firemen first had to give their entire attention to sub-After twelve hours' hard they got the flames under control. Both buildings, together with the stocks, are a total loss. When the first wall fell it broke off clear down to the foundation, and no one stone was left upon another. Altogether the loss will amount to over \$200,000.

Father Parke, who was the oldest Catholic priest in West Virginia, was not in either of the buildings, but was walking up the alley when the crash came. Harry Cowl, the mes-senger boy, was also killed in the alley while returning from a call.

FROM THE REINA REGENTE.

▲ Bottle Containing a Hopeless Message Washed Ashore.

A bottle has been washed ashore at Riva Della, containing the following note written in pencil: "March 10, nine o'clock, evening -No hope of being saved; twelve miles from Bajo Aceiteras. (Signed) Segond, cruiser Regente. The Spanish Government has announce

that it will assist the families of the officers and men lost on the Reina Regente.

The Official Gazette, Madrid, appeare with a black border, and contained a formal announcement of the loss of the cruiser Reina Regente, with an expression of the deep sor-row felt by the Queen Regent and the Gov-ernment over the disaster.

Japan Seizes a British Steamer.

A despatch from Shanghai, China, says that Japan has seized the British steamer Yiksang, with a quarter of a million cartridges, near Taku. The Yiksang's cargo was shipped from there by a respectable firm bamboo and steel, and was accepted by the owners of the vessel in good faith.

Oscar Wilde Tabooed.

By order of the Librarian the works of Oscar Wilde-poems, stories and plays-were withdrawn from the St. Louis Public Li-brary. The action of the Librarian is backed up by the approval of the Board of Directors. The writings of Osear Wilde in the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library have been removed from the shelves by order of the li brary trustees, and the name of the author has been erased from the library catalogue.

England Recognizes Hawali, Sir Edward Grey, in the British House of Commons, said that the Republic of Hawaii has been recognized by Great Britain.

Corpse for a Target. The Kraeg-Jorgansen army rifle was tested

publicly a second time on the Fort Leavenworth (Kan.) target range. The firing was at a distance from 1000 to 5000 yards. Fully half the garrison and many people from Leavenworth were present to witness the possibilities of the rifle. At 1000 yards a bullet went through nearly thirty-six inches of solid oak without being misshapen in the least, and at 2000 yards an inch steel plate was penetrated. At 1500 yards a missile passed through a human cadaver.

Coining the Gold. The greater part of the \$42,000,000 of gold bullion held by the United States Treasury is to be coined.

GOVERNOR MARVIL DEAD

Delaware's Republican Executive Succeeded by Watson, a Democrat.

A COMPLICATED STATE OF AFFAIRS

The Speaker of the Senate Takes the Gubernatorial Chair, There Being No Lieutenant-Governor---Sketch of the Career of the Late Occupant of the Seat --- His Successor Inaugurated.

After an illness that had lasted for several months, Governor Joshua Perkins Hopkins Marvil, of Delaware, died at his home in Laurel. Just before his inauguration a few

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months before Governor Marvil was stricken with heart trouble, and was too ill to take any part in the ceremonies of his induction into office. Recently he rallied and there were hopes of his ultimate recovery. When it was thought that he was on the road to re-J. P. H. MARVIL. covery erysipelas set in

and he gradually sank.
Governor Marvil was born in Sussex County, Delaware, on September 3, 1835, and came of an old Delaware family. He was brought up on a farm, and his opportunities to acquire an education were meagre. In early manhood he became a sailor, and later a boatbuilder. When he was twenty-eight boatbuilder. When he was twenty-eight years old he began the manufacture of agri-cultural implements. In 1870 he became in-terested in the manufacture of baskets and orates for fruit, and built extensive works at Laurel; which have an annual output of two million baskets. Governor Marvil had taken an active interest in Delaware Republican politics for many years, but was never a can didate for office until he was nominated for Governor by his party in August last. His term of office would have expired January 1,

By the death of the Republican Executive William P. Watson, Speaker of the Senate, who is a Democrat, becomes acting Governor. By the elevation of Mr. Watson to the Gubernatorial chair the Senate of the State becomes a tie, four Republicans and four Democrats. Mr. Watson will not serve out Governor Marvil's unexpired term, but will act as the Chief Executive of the State until the next general election in November,

What effect the death of Governor Marvil will have upon the United States Senate conwill have bon the Onter States Schale
test being waged in the Legislature between
Higgins and Addicks is difficult to forecast.
If the Legislature of the State fails to elect
the acting Governor of the State can nominate a Senator, but the United States Senator

has decided against admitting such Senators.
One of the last official acts of Governor
Marvil was to appoint James D. Spicer, a
young man in whom he taken a great interact State Librarian, but when Secretary of est, State Librarian, but when Secretary of State Smithers brought the commission for his signature, the Governor was unable More than a dozen offices were left vacant in this way.

Watson Becomes Governor. William T. Watson, Speaker of the State Senate, took the oath of office of Governor of Delaware in the Senate at 12.30 o'clock of Delaware in the Senate at 12.30 o'clock p. m. to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Governor Marvil. The oath was administered by Chancellor Wolcott. Wat-son will still be a Senator, but will not act. William T. Records was chosen Speaker pro tempore of the Senate.

DR. LANSING APOLOGIZES.

He Formally Retracts His Charges against President Cleveland.

The Rev. Dr. I. J. Lansing, at the Methodist Conference in Salem, Mass., created a sensation by declaring that President Cleveland was a drunkard and that he could prove it. The speech was published in various newspapers and the President thought it proper to deay, in the most public manner possible, the charge of habitual possible, the charge of habitual inebriety which was brought against him. The President's statement covers every par-ticular instance of intoxication alleged by the Rev. Dr. Lansing. One and all, the charges of the clergyman are denounced by Mr. Cieveland as "wholesale lies and calumnies, not less stupid than they are cruel and wicked." This denial refers not only to the lleged occurrence at the time of the great naval parade, and to the banquet at which, according to Dr. Lansing, Mr. Cleveland was "brilliantly drunk at 10 o'clock, at 12 considerably more so, and at 3 o'clock in the morning very drunk," but also to the other occasions mentioned by the clergyman as affording proof of the President's frequent departure from the restraints of perfect self-

control and the limits of sobriety.

At the Chamber of Commerce dinner on November 15, 1892, one of the occasions re-ferred to by Rev. Dr. Lansing, Dr. Chauncey M. Depew sat near Mr. Cleveland. can say," reports Dr. Depew, "that he was absolutely sober and in full command of his At the Reform Club on December faculties. 10, 1892, the Hon. Frederic R. Couder sat next, or almost next to the President. "From first to last." says Mr. Coudert, "he conducted himself as a gentleman, and in a manner befitting his high office. To say that he was the worse for drink is to utter a falsehood.

Now in corroboration of these gentlemen the Rev. Dr. Lansing has issued a letter of retraction, in which he says: "To the Press:

"My allusion made in a temperance address at Salem on Thursday, April 4, to the drinking habits of the President of the United States was based partly common report and partly on the mony of eyewitnesses. From various and independent sources, which I believed to be wholly reliable, I have been informed to be wholly reliable, I have been informed that the President had been seen on different occasions, and in the presence of many persons, in an intoxicated condition. From the circumstantial and detailed character of these statements I supposed there was no doubt as to the facts alleged. I must, therefore see that if my statement reproducing fore, say that if my statement reproducing such testimony is not in harmony with facts, I regret having made it. I could have neither desire nor motive for saying anything unkind or uncharitable of the dent or of any party whatsoever. This case being one of conflict of testimony between witnesses of equal credibility I cannot de cide, and, since I have no personal knowledge apart from the testimony, I withdraw the statement and tender apologetic and sincere regrets to the President of the United State and to the public. I. J. Lansing."

Lives on a Letter-Chain. A New York man some time since started a

letter-chain to relieve his financial distress. Since then he has invested in some elegant clothes and moved into a handsome flat. Condition of Ohio's Early Crops.

The first official crop bulletin of the year for Ohio shows the condition of wheat on April 1 to have been 85 per cent, of the average; barley, 83; rye, 85, and fruits, 74. There is 10,500,000 bushels of last year's grain in producers' hands.

Rainmaking in the West.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad has ordered three more specially constructed cars with which to continue the rainmaking experiments of Clayton B. Jewell in the arid belt of the West.

Boston Second in Foreign Commerce. The Port of Boston claims to rank next to New York in the value of its foreign commerce. During 1894 its exports amounted to \$84,656,636, and its imports to \$53,398,848.

Abolishing Indian Tribes.

A commission has been appointed to negotiate with the five tribes of the Indian Nation for the abolition of their tribal organization.

Kissing the Bible in Oaths Abolished. Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, notifled the House of his approval of the bill abolishing the kissing of the Bible in the administration of oaths.

PRICE OF BEEF ADVANCED The Big Dealers in Chicago Say the Sup-

ply is Short. Prices of dressed beef have been going up for two weeks. Live been to the wholesale dealer is fifteen per cent. higher in Chicage than it was then: At retail, choice cuts have

risen four to five cents a pound, and it is pre-dicted it will require a dollar to buy a good steak in a few weeks.

The public explanation of the rise offered The public explanation of the rise offered by the representatives of the Dressed Beef Trust is that prime beef cattle are scarce. The change in conditions, they say, dates back to 1890, when countless herds were destroyed on the ranges by storms. The de-struction of 600,000,000 bushels of corn last year by the drought completed what Western

It does not appear by the records, however, that the receipts of cattle in Chicago have fallen off so greatly. At the stock-yards dur-ing March and the first week of April, 1894. they were 225,000. During the same period this year they were 205,000—not quite ten per

cent. decrease.
In New York City, at Washington Market. was observed the unusual spectacle of retail butchers closing up their stalls temporarily. or permanently going out of business, on ac-count of the high price of meat. Two of the oldest butchers in the market closed up and more decided to fol-low their example. The butchers say they are now paying more for meat than they have for twenty years. Assistant Dis-trict Attorney McIntyre, of New York City, said his office would proceed against the Chicago meat combine if evidence were put in his hands showing that it is forcing up the price of meat.

THE ST. PAUL AFLOAT.

A Native-Built Steamer for the American Line Launched.

The American liner St. Paul made ample apology at Cramps' shipyard, Philadelphia, Penn., for refusing to be launched two weeks before. She was launched apparently with the greatest ease. She broke away as the planks that held her fast in the launching oradle were being sawed off. She shook her bow perceptibly as she started down the incline, and then with a steady, even mo-tion, far more deliberate than that of her sister ship, St. Louis, she slid into the Dela-ware. The Cramps never had a more sucware. The Cramps never cessful launching.

Miss Frances C. Griscom, the sixteen-year Cramps never had a more suc-

old daughter of President Griscom, of the International Navigation Company, owners of the St. Paul, christened the ship.

The luncheon in the mould loft followed immediately, and soon the rafters of that place were ringing with laughter and elo-quence. Governor Hastings, Mayor War-wick, President Griscom and Henry W. Cramp made speeches, as did Mr. J. J. Par-kor and several others of the St. Paul delega-

The St. Paul is a sister ship to the St. Louis, which is soon to go into commission and take her place in the transatlantic fleet. Her lines have speed in every curve, so that when she was on the ways one could not look up at her without the feeling that she was springing forward. Still, she is not built especially for speed. Like her sister ship, she has seventeen watertight compartments. The bulkheads bese compartments are carried well up, and there are no doors through them. She might be cut entirely in two and her two would float. She will be commissioned this summer on the American Line between New York and Southampton.

SPRING FRESHETS.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Damage Almost Its Entire Length.

Floods in the Hudson, Mohawk, Delaware and Schuykill Valleys have done great dam-

The indications were that it would be a week before business could be resumed on the Delaware and Hudson Canal in New York. The freshet damaged the canal almost its entire length from Eddyville to Honesdale. In dozens of places for miles the towpath was washed away, and there were several bad washouts, the one at Ellen-

ville being 1000 feet in length. A fourteen-foot freshet occurred in the Hudson River, at Albany. Comparatively little damage was done. Navigation was practically suspended on the river. The heavy rains submerged all the low lands along the Mohawk River. The river road in Glenville. N. Y. was submerged to a depth of two feet. the Delaware River was higher than for forty years. Troy, N. Y., was threatened with a serious freshet from North Woods, Streams through New York State were swelled by rain and melted snow. Mills along the New Jersey shore of the Sus-quehanna were compelled to shut down.

PEEL'S SUCCESSOR.

William Court Gully Elected Speaker of the British House of Commons.

The British House of Commons met at noon and proceeded at once to the election of a Speaker to succeed the Right Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel, resigned. Mr. A. J. Balfour, the leader of the Oppo

sition, said that the Government's support of Mr. Gully was without precedent, and, he believed, dangerous to the future efficiency of the House. Mr. Gully, he said, was un-known as regards the work of the House, having neither taken part in its debates nor served on any of its committees.

Mr. Gully was elected by a vote of 285 to

274. The Parnellite members voted for the Conservative candidate, Sir Matthew W. Ridley. Mr. Gully expressed his thanks to the House for his election, and his appreciation of the honor and great responsibility which they had conferred upon him. Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Balfour congratulated Mr. Gully on behalf of their respective parties.

Train Robber Perry Free.

Perry, the noted train robber, whose exploits a few years ago, while trying to rob the car of the American Express Company on the New York Central Railroad, caused great excitement, with four other inmates of the Matteawan (N. Y.) State Asylum, escaped from that institution. They assaulted a keeper and got away through the scuttle. names of the men were McGuire, O'Donnell, Quigley and Davis. All were dressed

A Big Mortgage Recorded.

A trust deed has been recorded in the County Recorder's office at Bakersfield, Cal., by the Southern Pacific Company, transferring all its property, including rolling stock, to the Central Trust Company of New York the consideration being \$55,000,000.

Prisoners Are Opium Fiends. Twenty percent, of the inmates of the Massachusetts State Prison are opium flends and

the warden says it is impossible to prevent the drug being smuggled in to them. An Aitken Bible Brings \$300.

An Aitken Bible, the first Bible in the Eng-

lish language to be printed in America, was sold at Boston, Mass., by auction the other day for \$300. Newsy Gleanings.

Beef has gone up twenty-five per cent. Cuban insurgents are growing bolder.

Military masts are to be abolished from the

Apricots and prunes were injured by frost

Santa Clara Valley in California

price on account of the Chinese war.

West and Northwest has been broken.

egun.

provinces.

increasing.

decker street cars.

United States Navy.

Murdered for Two Dollars. Dun's Review says trade is improving. John Stephens, a farmer residing in Marion Spanish troops are now pouring into Cuba. Township, Noble County, Ohio, murdered Grip is reported to be dying out in Lonhis son by striking him on the head with a Copper bottoms may be put on all our warclub. The son refused to give his father \$2

upon demand. Hypnotism is said to be a cure for dipso Bismarck's Visitors.

Prince Bismarck received in Friedrichsruhe Work on Berlin's Exposition Building has delegation of teachers representing the Cholera is again ravaging several Russian higher Prussian schools. In his speech he referred to the influence of women upon the National development, and called this influ-Germany's export trade with America is ence an important mark of progress. Fifty years ago, he said, such influence was un-New York City is now agitating for double

earliest years. Real Formosa Oolong tea has advanced in Furs advanced 10@121/2 per cent. in the The threatened drouth all through the

London sales, which go far toward shaping prices in this country. The gains noted re-fer to American 'possom and bear with gen-eral firmness in other varieties.

known. Now German mothers fostered the National feeling among the children in their

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED INCOME TAX DECISION.

Points Excepting Two.

THE COURT IS EQUALLY DIVIDED.

Tax on Real Estate and Municipal and State

Bonds Exempted --- No Opinion Given on

Main Points and Case Remanded to the

Lower Courts---Effect of the Decision

on the Revenue .-- Revised Estimates.

Intense interest was displayed in the result

of the income tax suits before the United

States Supreme Court at Washington. Chief

Justice Fuller read the decision and an-

nounced that the Court was evenly divided

on the main question, and had no opinion on

the law. Therefore the case was remanded

to the lower courts. The Chief Justice, how-

ever, announced that the Court decided that

a tax on rents and also on State and munici-

The division of the Court was not publicly

announced by Chief Justice Fuller, but it

Brown and White.

Against taxing incomes from rents, six to two.

Against taxing State and municipal bonds,

Chief Justice Fuller said that the Court

could find no difference between a tax on

land itself and a tax on rents or income de-rived from land. The Court, therefore, was

of opinion that a tax on rents or landed in-

The Court next decided that the tax was

unconstitutional so far as it related to in-comes from State, county or municipal

It was next ruled that the fact that the law

was pronounced unconstitutional in these two particulars did not invalidate the law as

It was announced that in this latter con-clusion the Court was equally divided and

therefore rendered no opinion. The lower Court having ruled in favor of the law by a

divided Court, the law would stand except as

to rent and State, county and municipal bonds, and on these two points it was direct-ed that the judgment below be reversed.

DISSENTING OPINIONS.

Synopses of the Conclusions Reached by

Justice Field had a dissenting opinion which was largely devoted to a review of the

provision regarding rents, and was a vigorous denunciation of the principle sought to be established by the Income Tax law, his con-

clusions being in conformity with those an-nounced by the Chief Justice. He also at-tacked the law on account of the lack of uni-

formity, and dwelt upon its exemptions and

discriminations, which were, he said, class legislation. He devoted especial at-

tention to the exemptions of savings banks, mutual insurance companies, and building

and toan associations. He quoted census figures to show the extent of the operations of these companies, and said that if these facts were not convincing Congress could not be convinced, "though one rise from the

tended that there could be no legitimate

limitation upon the power of Congress to impose taxes. He finished by saying: "I am of the opinion that the whole law of 1894 is

Justice White followed in a second dissent-

ing opinion. He laid stress on the fact that the law does not exempt Judges of United States Courts from the payment of the tax. It was not right, he said, that the Supreme

Court should remain silent and make no protest when many United States Judges

drawing small salaries would be affected be-cause of the law, and he called attention to

the letter once written by Chief Justice Chase to the Treasury officials, protesting against the deduction of an income tax from

Justice Harlan read the next and last dis-

senting opinion. He is of the opinion that "upon principle, as well as under the former decisions of this Court, a tax on gains, pro-

fits, and income derived from rents of land, is

income from bonds is the subject of National

taxation. Upon the two questions referred to, and to which alone, so far as the merits

are concerned, the opinion of the Chief Justice is directed, I am in entire accord

with Mr. Justice White. I say nothing about

the questions upon which the Court is equally divided, because in respect to those questions the opinion of the Chief Justice is

Instantly the opinion was made known its

effect was discussed. It means that new

test the constitutionality of these points in

Income Reduced One-Half.

in the Income Tax law, so far as the Treasury

Department officials can determine, will be a reduction of about one-half in the revenue

originally estimated as obtainable from that source, thus making the annual revenue to

be expected about \$15,000,000. The original

estimate of \$30,000,000 per year was based on the assumption that the law would be held

Collectors of internal revenue will be noti-fied of the decision and instructed to make

whatever corrections may be necessary through the decision in the blank forms fur

nished them by the Commissioner of Internal

No new forms will be issued, and the work

of preparation for collection of the tax will

Explosion in a Coal Shaft.

Blue Canyon Coal mine near Whatcom, Wash.

There were twenty-five or thirty men in the

the latest dispatch and it was supposed then

mine at the time of the explosion. Ten de bodies had been taken out up to the time

that the rest of the miners had met death.

A terrible explosion has taken place in the

to be constitutional in all its provisions.

The effect of the Supreme Court decision

suits will be brought in the Courts below

the law not decided.

not a direct tax on land and that the interest

he salaries of United States Judges

null and void."

He took issue with those who con-

Justices Field. White and Harlan.

pal bonds is unconstitutional.

Washington Items. Captain Mahan has been ordered to special duty in connection with the Naval War College at Newport, B. I., during the course there this summer. New Law Declared Constitutional on All

Commissioner-General of Immigration Stump telegraphed an order to New York for the deportation of the diamond cutters who lately arrived from Europe. The reason for this order is that the men are here in viola-

ion of the Alien Contract law. Attorney-General Olney expressed the opinion that the Income Tax law, as construed by the United States Supreme Court, would not stand. Meanwhile intending taxpayers flock to make returns to the Internal

Revenue officers. The triple screw cruiser Minneapolis, in two tests with Admiral Meade's squadron, shows that she is faster than the New York

and burns less coal per day. Secretary Carlisle signed an order increasing the compensation of Dr. Senner, Commissioner of Emigration at New York, from

From the last daily statement issued by the Treasury Department it appears that the expenditures for the first 280 days of the cur-rent fiscal year exceeded the receipts by \$42.-

General John G. Farnsworth, of Albany, State agent for New York, died at Washing-ton in the Arlington, from a stroke of par-alysis. He was born in Elmira, N. Y., in

Secretary Herbert sent orders to Admiral Kirkland to proceed with his warships to ports in Asiatic Turkey, where the lives of Christians are believed to be in danger.

During the practice firing in the Woo-Sung forts a magazine accidentally exploded. Forty Chinese soldiers were killed and many more were wounded.

The Spanish authorities in Cuba report the defeat and dispersal of two more insurgent bands; General Guillermo Moncado, a revolutionist leader, is dead. In the British House of Commons Speaker

Peel made the announcement that owing to the condition of his health, he was obliged Oscar Wilde, the poet, novelist, play wright and apostle of æstheticism, was arrested for immoral practices in London on a verdict peing rendered for the defendant in his action for libel against the Marquis of Queenshery. General Martinez Campos sailed from Cadiz for Cuba; the defeat of an insurgent

band at Socorro, Cuba, was reported. was as follows:
Against the law—Chief Justice Fuller and
Associate Justices Field, Gray and Brewer.
For the law—Justices Harlan, Shiras, The Chinese at Hai-Cheng fired on a Japanese flag of truce, wounding the flag

Domestic. Mrs. Tessie Williams was washing the family clothes at Newark, N. J., when Joseph Buck entered the room and shot her through the head. The murderer then went into a front room and killed himself. No cause is known for the crimes.

The levee troubles at New Orleans, La., have ended. The white cotton loaders went back to work with the colored men. Iron workers in Providence, R. I., have

eceived a notice of an advance to be made in their wages. At Scranton, Penn. the jury in the case of Anna E. Dickinson, who sued to recover \$50,000 for her imprisonment in an insane asylum, was discharged, not being able to

There was a mass meeting of Brooklyn citizens to denounce the trolley car fatalities. The New York baseball team defeated Princeton at New York City by the score, 18 to 5.

agree upon a verdict.

Wages were advanced ten per cent. in a large Fall River cotton mill. Governor Morton, of New York, made these selections: Thomas Allison, to be Judge of the Court of General Sessions, to see Judge of the Court of General Sessions, to succeed the late Judge Randolph B. Martine; Jacob M. Patterson, to be Quarantine Commission-er; Thomas J. Callaghan, of New York, to be Port Warden.

Disastrous floods were reported through-out the New England and Middle States. The floods washed out bridges and caused landslides which seriously interfered with railroad traffic in various parts of New York W. Jennings Demorest, the founder and

publisher of Demorest's Family Magazine, who was well known as a Prohibitionist leader and philanthropist, died in New York City of pleuro-pneumonia. He was born in New York City on June 10, 1822. As the outcome of his encounter at Little Rock with Representative Jones, Governor Clarke, of Arkansas, went before a magistrate, pleaded guilty to carrying concealed weapons and paid the conventional fine of

General William Mahone made a deed o (Va.) property. The deed is made to secure the payment of indebtedness aggregating about \$80,000.

Chief Brennan, of the Chicago Police De-Thomas M. Grady, Cashier of the First National Bank of Marietta, Penn., has been arrested on a charge of embezzling \$25,000. At Little Rock, Governor Clark, of Arkansas, spat in the face of Representative Jones, and in an encounter which followed drew a

pistol, but did not discharge it. The diffi-culty was the result of charges that bribery was rampant in the Legislature. The New York League Club defeated the

Yale College nine at baseball in New York City by the score of 7 to 5. Frauds upon the Government to the extent of \$80,000 have been discovered in the mint at Carson City, Nev.

Mrs. Clara Gregory, wife of a longshore-man named Jesse M. Gregory, was shot twice in the head and killed by her husband, in New York City. There has been organized in New York City

a company with \$300,000,000 capital to oper-ste telephones all over the United States, in opposition to the Bell Company. At a meeting of the Academy of Medicine, New York C.ty, Dr. Herman M. Biggs and other prominent physicians praised anti-toxine as a remedy for diphtheria. Dr. J. E. Winters attacked it as dangerous and with-

out curative properties. WHEN CURFEW RINGS. All Children Under Sixteen Must Go in at

9 O'Clock. The famous Mosier ordinance, providing that all children under sixteen years of age

shall leave the streets of Stillwater, Minn., at 9 o'olock, when curfew rings, has gone into effect and is rigidly enforced. Any child found on the street after 9 o'clock is compelled to give a good account of himself, and if not the child is taken either home or to the city jail and parents notified that they must aid in enforcing the ordinance. The ordinance has been very satisfactory in the city thus for, and that other cities throughout the State can see the good results of the movement is demonstrated by the number of applications received from everywhere for copies of the ordinance and for a short sketch of how it operates.

Stone Worth \$9,000,000 For a Bridge. The committee on selecting stone for the abutments of the proposed bridge across the Hudson between New York and New Jersey ecently granted the contract for furnishing the stone for the New Jersey side to Joseph Hendler, of Wilkesbarre, Penn. He will be-gin work as soon as the stone has passed Government inspection. The cost of the stone will be between \$8,000,000, and \$9,000.

A Remarkable Counterfeit. A remarkable counterfeit quarter-dollar,

made almost entirely of silver, has been discovered in Baltimore. A Plague of Locusts.

For the first time in the memory of man

Morocco is suffering from a severe plague of locusts. The insects made their appearance early in March and it is feared the entire harvest in the province of Casalilane has

Chance for Mexico's Oranges. The Florida freeze is giving Mexico a chance to place its oranges in the markets of the United States.

The Big Hat Crusade. Members of the W. C. T. U. have agreed to remove their hats at all indoor gatherings.

FOR A NICARAGUA CANAL

Official Exhibition of This Country's Interest in the Project.

INSPECTION OF THE ROUTE.

Three United States Commissioners to Be Conveyed to Greytown for the Purpose of Investigating the Feasibility of the Waterway--- Description of the Proposed Course of the Canal.

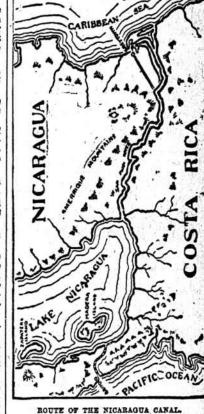
President Cleveland has determined that

an official exhibition of the interests of this country in the Nicaragua Canal, which was authorized at the last session of Congress, shall be promptly made, and the Government Commission to examine the canal route, for which the Sundry Civil bill made \$20,000 immediately available, is to be sent to Greytown soon on board a United States warship, to emphasize the concern of this Government in the enterprise of American citizens who have been acting under a charter granted by Congress in 1889. The programme of the Administration's action programme of the Administration's action was agreed upon at a Cabinet meeting, when Secretaries Lamont and Herbert were directed to select a member of the corps of Army engineers and one of the Naval civil engineers, who, with a civilian, constitute the board of engineers charged with "ascertaining the feasibility, permanence and cost of construction and completion" of the Nicaragua Canal. This board "shall visit and personpermanence and cost of construction and completion" of the Nicaragus Canal. This board "shall visit and personally inspect the route of said canal, examine and consider the plans, profiles, sections, prisms and specifications for its various parts, and report thereon to the President on or before November 1, next."

ROUTE OF THE CRNAL

Proposed Course By Which the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans Will Be Joined.

San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, on the Atlanta and Brito on the Pacific side of the Isthmus of Tehauntepec are the two ends of the proposed ship waterway, employing the San Juan River, Lake Nicaragua, and some smaller basins in the western slope.



"The distance from port to port is 16914, miles, of which 26% miles," according to the company's survey, "will have to be an ex-cavated channel, and 142% miles in lakes, rivers and basins. The summit is necessarily Lake Nicaragua, 110 feet above the sea. There will be three locks near either end the summit level maintained to within 125

miles of the Atlantic and extending to with-in 31/2 miles of the Pacific." The whole route is divided into four divisions. First, the eastern from the sea about 19 miles inland, in three locks to a small basin known as the San Francisco, will lift the westward bound ships by steps of 31 feet into the first foot-hills of the eastern divide, 30 feet higher utilizing a stream called the Deseado, and 45 feet still above through the neaviest cut of the whole course, through the

dividing ridge into the valley of the San Juan-or a total rise of 106 feet. Second, the San Francisco Division includes the next 121/4 miles from the San Francisco basin westward, utilizing the ourse of another small stream, the Limpio. thence by means of flooded valleys, affording a broad waterway to a dam called the Ochoa dam, in the San Juan, where the junction with the river is made. This dam, is to hold the level of the river up to the 106 feet, the maximum level reached on the divide, and favors the river way to the lake.

Third, for the River and Lake Division there are to be 121 miles accounted for that is, to the west shore of Lake Nicaragua. In the river channel a lot of rock blasting will be required to secure the necessary depth and width. Allowance is to be made for the natural drainage of the lake by al-lowing a fall of 4 feet from the lake level of 110 feet to the minimum river level of 106 feet at Ochoa dam. In the lake considerable mud dredging will be required for 1400 feet from the west shore.

Fourth, the Western Division comprises

the remaining 17 miles from the west shore of Lake Nicaragua—9 miles excavation out-ting through the western ridge, 5 miles across the flooded Tola basin, and the re-maining 3 miles to the Pacific Ocean at. Brito, by three locks (Nos. 4, 5 and 6) with lifting distance of from 106 to 114 feet, varying in the last lock according to the rise and fall of the ocean tides. Here it will be necessary to artificially improve the harbor of Brito by a "breakwater," part of which has already been constructed. constructed.

The estimated time of transit from ocean to ocean is 28 hours for the 169½ miles. The passage of the Suez Canal, 100 miles, requires. 24 hours. The cost of all construction is estimated by the company to be \$65,084,176.

The following persons have been appointed Commissioners to investigate and report upon the feasibility, permanence and ex-pense of the Nicaragua Canal on the route proposed by the construction company: From the Army, Major William Ludlow, Corps of Engineers; from the Navy, Com-mander U. T. Endicott, Civil Engineer, and from civil life, Alfred Noble, of Chicago, member of the American Society of Civil

Engineers.
The Commission will receive formal instructions from the Secretary of State, and then proceed to Mobile, Ala., and sail on the warship Montgomery for Greytown.

would have been six years old next day, was killed by a trolley car, almost in front of her home at 176 Sackett street, Brooklyn. She is the 108th victim of the trolley cars since

electrical propulsion was introduced on the

surface lines in Brooklyn, about two years

108 Killed by Trolleys in Brooklyn.

Irene Madden, a pretty little girl who

Killed by a State Senator. State Senator J. J. Hurt, of Wyoming, who is also Mayor of Caspar, Wyoming, shot and killed William Miline, a sheep herder, who had been in Mr. Hurt's employ for many years. Senator Hurt is one of the

largest sheep owners in the State.

killed and perhaps fifty wounded.

Maxim Guns Rain Death. Maxim guns were used with dead!y effect by the British troops in the fighting in Chitral, India. The invaders, under Umra Khan, of Jendol, numbered about 12,000, of whom 500 were killed. The British lost only three